

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XX—NUMBER 16.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

The Federal Trade Commission bill finally found its way through both Houses, and the organization of that body will shortly take place. It is expected that Mr. Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, at present Commissioner of Corporations, will be chairman of the new commission. This commission has extensive powers, and one of the things it is expected to do is to proceed against "unfair competition." The proposed Commission is to operate with respect to all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, excepting banks and common carriers, in about the same manner that the Interstate Commerce Commission is dealing with the railroads. It therefore follows that all classes of business which have been "shaded methods," whether incorporated or not, should begin "shaking in their boots," for while Mr. Davies has always been counted a very peaceful citizen, yet it is recognized that he has the right kind of backbone to take the lead in investigating business conditions throughout the country, with the idea that there will follow better methods among not only the great corporate institutions, but in all industries that have to do with the public welfare. The President is also expected to name additional members of the Commission who will support such a policy as Mr. Davies has initiated in the Bureau of Corporations, and which will be absorbed by the new commission.

WHERE IS YOUR CONGRESSMAN?

The United States government employs Congressmen as a board of directors for the national government. Each member is paid a salary sufficient to keep him on the job. Yet one-half of the total membership is absent from duty, and in consequence most of the time there has not been a quorum in the House of Representatives. Underwood has stormed and Speaker Clark has threatened arrest of the absentees. In the meantime politicians have been running about the country, or have been at home fixing up their political fences—thereby putting their personal comforts and needs above the demands of their position. Mr. Underwood, in speaking of the situation, declared that "under existing conditions it is not safe not to have a quorum in Washington, and I hope that the membership will stay here, at least until we can see farther into the future."

UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL.

The United States is still prepared to carry out its arrangement with Great Britain to celebrate one hundred years of peace at the end of the present year, and if Great Britain's engagements are not too numerous, the late feast promises to be a giddy affair, as Uncle Sam and John Bull have been the greatest chums in the civilized world—until Europe recently became uncivilized. Since that time John Bull has been so seriously engaged that he has not even had time to inspect the new series of postage stamps being manufactured in Washington as part of the celebration incident to the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

WALL STREET ALWAYS RULES.

The Federal Reserve Board is completed, and Paul M. Warburg of Wall Street, has sustained the reputation of that region in forcing the Senate to his way, and confirm his appointment. The Board has been doing active work in caring for financial conditions throughout the country.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

A raft of army officers are being sent to Europe to watch the manner in which misbegotten men fight. When it is all over, humanity ought to make a demand for a world's court that there will be no more reason for countries going to war in future than for men to engage in street fights, or for a city to take up arms against another. To the credit of the United States it may be said that a condition more serious than that which provoked war in Europe has been intelligently cooled in our affairs with Mexico, and the chances are that peace will ultimately be restored in that stricken

(Continued on page 7.)

THE EUROPEAN WAR

How It Will Benefit The U. S.

Interview of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

"A direct benefit of the United States from the European war will be its effect in making the people of this country realize to a greater extent the value of its mineral resources," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in a recent interview. "It is entirely possible to so utilize these resources and expand our industries that the label 'Made in America' will become familiar in our own foreign markets."

"Of an importance second only to that of the food supply," said Mr. Lane, "is the supply of mineral products necessary to meet the requirements of Twentieth century civilization. One of the first effects of the war has been to make us realize the interdependence of nations in the matter of food supply. Most of the countries now at war are dependent upon importation of foodstuffs, and we have cause for self-congratulation in the United States that we are able to feed ourselves. What we possibly have not fully realized is that we are nearly as independent in the possession of essential mineral resources, and that the interference with manufacturing caused by interruption of the flow of importations of many necessary raw materials, may be overcome almost wholly by development of neglected resources in our own country."

"Do you mean," Mr. Lane was asked, "that the United States can make itself independent of the rest of the world in its manufactures?"

"Very largely," asserted the Secretary. "The main difficulties to be overcome are in the rearrangement of the distribution system necessary to establishing this independence. Business is established along certain well-marked channels, and usually follows the line of least resistance. It has been easier, and perhaps cheaper, to import mineral products and materials from other countries than to go to the trouble and expense of developing our own resources of the same nature. Forced to the latter course by suspension of commerce with other countries, I believe that American enterprise and energy will almost at once turn to the development of the native resources, rather than permit production to lag and supply to be diminished in any industry."

"For the maintenance of agriculture, for instance, we rely more and more largely upon mineral fertilizers. The three essential plant foods are potash, nitrogen and phosphorus, the latter used generally in the form of phosphates. We have depended, with the rest of the world, very largely upon the mines of Germany for our supply of potash salts, and war has cut off this supply, but we have large deposits of potash in a California reserve which can be immediately opened and developed if a bill now before Congress to make these supplies available is enacted. Chile holds a practically world monopoly of the most readily available nitrogen in its great nitrate beds, and not only the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers but also of many kinds of high explosives, have been made dependent upon the Chilean supply of nitrates. If this supply should be cut off, a new supply would have to be found or manufactured and agriculture would suffer. Fortunately this new supply is at hand. We can draw nitrogen from the air and fix it with lime by the use of large and cheap electrical development, as is done at Niagara Falls and in Norway, and all that is necessary to pave the way to this electrical development is the passage by Congress of the Petrie bill now pending, which will make possible the utilization of the great unused water powers of the Western States."

"The Southern States have for years largely supplied the world with phosphates, but because of the distribution system, a large part of this supply has gone to Europe, and much of the phosphates used in the Western States have been imported across the Pacific. We have some 5,000,000 acres of phosphate lands in the West lying near the smelters from which is produced the sulphuric acid necessary to convert these phosphates into form available for plant food, and still there is no law by which these phosphate deposits can be made commercially available, although a bill which would allow of their immediate development

(Continued on page eight.)

IN LOVING MEMORY

Mrs. Harriette F. Farwell

Tuesday of last week, Aug. 18th, marked the passing of one of Bethel's oldest residents, Mrs. Harriette F. Farwell.

The daughter of the late Enos L. W. and Rhoda Shaw Kilborn, she was born in Harrison, Me., although her girlhood was spent at West Bethel. She became the wife of Charles W. Farwell and for many years they resided in No. Bridgton, returning to Bethel some eighteen years ago. Her husband passed away the same year of their return to Bethel. One by one during the years she saw relatives and friends of her youth laid to rest. Two brothers survive her, Hon. E. S. Kilborn of Bethel, and W. H. Kilborn of Connecticut.

On June fifth last Mrs. Farwell passed her eightieth milestone and the years found her faculties but slightly impaired. She was a successful teacher, and has always devoted much time to literary pursuits. She was long a contributor to various newspapers and magazines, and wrote considerable verse which was of a notably lofty, refined order. She often used her gift of pen for the personal benefit of friends, also for public occasions. For over ten years during her later life she was engaged in compiling a genealogical work, the Shaw Records, a volume of over 400 pages, being a memorial of Roger Shaw, who was born in London, Eng., in 1594, came over to Cambridge, Mass., and finally settled in Hampton, N. H. The book contains a complete record of the branch of the Shaw family descended from this prominent ancestor to the present time. This work was completed and issued in 1904. With her heart in the work, she devoted her whole energy and skill to the compiling of the records, an undertaking arduous enough to discourage an average writer.

She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and always interested in its welfare. With an imperishable faith in the unseen, death held no terror for her and during her long last years of invalidism her hopeful trust was unshaken. Ever patient and courageous, her attitude in life is perfectly expressed in the following lines, found in her own handwriting: "Serene, I stand and wait until the kingly turn for me."

Always frail, the last years of years brought added weakness and for several years her room has been her world. Then her little home on Chapin street became a Mecca for a few congenial spirits—neighbors who formed a "Maggie Circle" and brought in loving cheer to the one who was denied outdoor activity. A large correspondence and friendly calls were her means of diversion.

She took great delight in the companionship of books and her close familiarity with the poets and authors of note gave her a broad view of life. A caller always found her companionable and one left her presence enriched with reflected optimism and kindness. Friendship was to her a sacred trust. Her estimate of others was always charitable. Her loyalty to friends was immutable, and to intimate friends she gave deep affection. In like degree her fidelity to all that is good and true in life was strong and steadfast. For many successive days toward the end she found the body a burden but hopefulness continued to uplift her spirit. She never lost an intense interest in affairs of the moment in the world at large and kept well informed. Her naturally alert mind did not desert her at the close.

To her brother in Bethel has been committed the trust of something her way for some years and her comfort received devoted care and attention. The funeral was held at the Methodist Church on Friday afternoon, Rev. T. C. Chapman speaking words of comfort and cheer. The music was under the direction of Dr. I. H. Wright, and the interment was in Woodland cemetery.

A MORNING THOUGHT.

E. R. Hill
What if some morning when the stars were falling,
And the dawn whitened, and the East was clear,
Strange peace and rest fell on me from the presence
Of a benignant spirit standing near:
And I should tell him, as he stood beside me,

LADIES' AID

Hold Mid-Summer Sale

August 20th occurred the mid-summer sale of the Ladies' Aid in the Methodist Church vestry at Bethel.

As you passed into the vestibule there was a booth draped in white and decorated with the American flag, representing the Parcel Post, where Mrs. Amelia Grover and Mrs. Ella Clark passed out, for a small sum, parcels containing things useful and toys for the children.

Farther on was the fancy work booth containing fine needle work, embroidery, shirt waist patterns, and beads made by a sick girl which were being sold to help her.

The young women presided at the cooked food booth and the eager demand showed in what regard Bethel cooks are held. Mrs. Annas and Mrs. Mae R. Bartlett dished ice cream, and the young girls in their flower bedecked booth sold many a piece of home made candy. Last but not least was the apron booth with its caps, kitchen aprons, and dainty aprons for afternoon wear, showing that the Work Committee had been very busy.

The ladies are much pleased with their success financially and socially, as this was the first time that this department had been separated from the "Harvest Supper," which will come later as usual.

PROGRESSIVE RALLY AT ALBANY.

Last Friday evening Rev. W. Francis Berger of Gloversville, N. Y., spoke in Albany Town House to a large and interesting audience.

Mr. Berger is a very interesting and forceful speaker. He not only commanded the attention but also the respect of his hearers, and all who heard him felt well repaid for the effort made in getting out in such muddy roads. The meeting was called to order by Mr. McKee who asked Mr. N. R. Springer of Bethel to offer prayer. Mr. E. B. Merrill of Bethel then introduced the speaker.

During Mr. Berger's remarks he emphasized the humanitarian side of the Progressive movement, saying that it was more ethical than political. Its tendency was to have a government of, for and by the people rather than a government of, for and by political bosses. It is a movement to which the clergy can lend its aid, for it has to do with the uplifting of man. He said that he felt well pleased with the outlook in Oxford County as he had seen it and predicted a victory.

DOUGLASS—HILL.

Arthur G. Douglass of Bethel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Henry Douglass, was united in marriage to Ida May Hill, only daughter of A. Khaman Hill of Norway, by Rev. H. L. Nichols at the Methodist parsonage, August 19th.

The bride looked charming in a blue suit with hat to match. The double ring service was used. The bride is a graduate of Norway High school, class of 1902 and has since taught in the rural schools of Maine and New Hampshire, and has been a very successful and popular teacher and will be much missed in the schools. Mr. Douglass was born in Bethel, attended Gould's Academy. He is by trade an engineer and employee of Berlin Mills Co. A young man much liked by all who know him.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass left for Bethel by auto immediately after the ceremony where they will reside at 15 Elm street. Their many friends wish them much happiness.—Norway Advertiser.

"This is our Earth—most friendly Earth, and fair;
Daily its sea and shore through sun and shadow
Faithful it turns, robed in its azure air;

"There is best living here, loving and serving,
And quest of truth, and serene friendships dear;
But stay not, Spirit! Earth has one destroyer—

His name is Death: flee, lest he find thee here!"

And what if then, while the still morning brightened,
And freshened in the elm the Summer's breath,
Should gravely smile on me the gentle angel

And take my hand and say, "My name is Death."

GRANGE NEWS

WEST PARIS GRANGE, NO. 298.

Arrangements for the Grange exhibit at the Oxford County Fair were made at the regular meeting of West Paris Grange, held Saturday afternoon, Aug. 22. The first and second degrees were conferred on one candidate. Only a few members were present. Following are the committees for soliciting:

Flowers—Mrs. W. W. Dunham, Mrs. E. L. Porter, Mrs. Robert Shaw.
Fruit—F. L. Wyman, Chas. Dudley, Adney Tuell, A. J. Abbott.
Vegetables—Harris Ellingwood, Allie Marshall, D. A. Grover, George Stone, Jollies—Mrs. Harris Ellingwood, Mrs. Chas. Martin, Mrs. Mary Statton.
Fancy Work—Mrs. Chas. Barden, Mrs. Elroy Davis, Alice Penley.
Quilts—Mrs. M. D. Foss, Mrs. Adney Tuell, Mrs. Emily Field.
Rugs—Mrs. Chas. Stevens, Mrs. Lorraine Willis.
Canned Goods—Mrs. M. S. Bubler, Mrs. S. T. White.

Articles for the exhibit may be left at the Grange Hall on the Sunday before the fair and will be carried down Monday morning by F. L. Wyman. The food will be taken either Monday or Tuesday morning and may be left at Chester Lane's in the village or at Mrs. Peabody's at Trapp Corner.

BETHEL GRANGE, NO. 86.

Bethel Grange held a special meeting last Saturday night to confer the first and second degrees on one candidate. There was a goodly number present. The literary program was as follows:

Singing, Grange Melody.
Roll Call, Answered by Chippings.
Piano Solo, Gladys Sparrin.
Reading, Eli Grover.
Question: That the greatest nuisance of today is fashion?
Affirmative, Herman Mason.
Negative, Levi Bartlett.
Recitation, Mrs. Herman Mason.
A Paper on "What makes a model housekeeper?" by Mrs. Kendall.
Closing Piece, Amerlen.

UPTON GRANGE.

At the last meeting of Upton Grange there was no literary program, but the first and second degrees were practiced. Quite a number of members were present. A lunch of sandwiches, cake, ice cream and lemonade was served.

LONE MT. GRANGE, NO. 131.

Lone Mt. Grange held its regular meeting, Saturday evening, with a good attendance. The following program was carried out:

Music, Grange.
Question: Should Agriculture be taught in the public schools? John E. Talbot.
Question: At what age should the art of cooking be taught our daughters? Mrs. Wirt Akers, Mrs. Dolly Elliott, Mrs. Lewis Akers.
Question: How would you improve your home with \$25? Mrs. Lewis Akers, J. F. Talbot.
Students Hour.
Music, Grace Mitchell.
Reading, Lizzie Baker.
Music, Gladys Howard.
Music, Elsie Akers.
Reading, Lester Thurston.
Reading, Eva Lovvick.
Reading, Wanda Merrill.
Farce, "Courtship Under Difficulties," Homer Richards, Stephen Abbott, Elsie Akers.

MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE.

Mountain View Grange, No. 437, held their regular meeting, Tuesday evening, Aug. 18th. The first and second degrees were conferred upon two candidates.

BEAR MOUNTAIN GRANGE.

Bear Mountain Grange held its regular meeting on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, with a fair attendance. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on one candidate, after which was the entertainment hour in the hands of Sister Lizzie Hall and her committee. The following program was presented:

Piano Solo, Eva Hapgood.
Recitation, "Neighbors," Evelyn Green.
Vocal Solo, Reta Merrill.
Recitation, "Let Us Smile," Benah Kilgore.
Banjo Solo, Linwood Flint.
Essay, "The Place the Silo takes in the Good Old State of Maine," Harold Pike.
Duet, "Jesus Needs Us," Claton Kilgore, Arnold Merrill.
Farce, "Courtship in Conville," John Muller, Leah Day.
Violin Solo, Linwood Flint.
Tableaux:—
(a) "When Ignorance is bliss, it's

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

ROOMS TO LET, AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE.

C. C. BEYANT, Bethel, Maine.
2 Mechanic St., Telephone Connection.

Typewriter to let by the week or month. 50c per week, \$2.00 per month. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE, Bethel, Maine.

WANTED.—Tobacco salesmen. Earn \$100 monthly. Expenses. Experience unnecessary. Advertise and take orders from merchants for Smoking and Chewing tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, etc. Send a two cent stamp for full particulars. HEMET TOBACCO CO., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Wood Ashes Mixed with Lime. For price and other particulars, address J. F. SULLIVAN, successor to Knox Fertilizer Co., 9-14—p. Box 552, Rockland, Me.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Jackson 5-passenger, all equipped, \$200.00; Knox Truck, Dayton Airless tires on rear, windshield, \$250.00; Ford 5-passenger, Presto-lite, etc. These machines are in first class running order, and will demonstrate here. F. E. WAGGON, E. F. D. 1, Buckfield, Maine. 8-27-14.

WILLIAM B. BEAM, BOOTH, N. Y., BUYS OLD MAPS, PICTURES, RELICS, or anything of historical interest. 8-27-14.

Salesmen Wanted to Advertise Cigars. Easy work. Earn \$9 monthly and all traveling expenses. Experience unnecessary. Also handle popular Cigarettes and Tobacco. NORENE CIGAR CO., New York, N. Y. 8-6-14.

NOTICE. To the Milk Consumers of Bethel. Beginning September 1, 1914, the price of milk will be raised from 6 to 7 cents per quart and cream will be sold for 50 cents per quart for thick and 40 cents for thin. This change is necessary on account of the increased cost of grain, labor and cows. BETHEL DAIRYING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the fall term of Gould's Academy will open Sept. 15, instead of Sept. 8, as announced in the catalogue. F. E. Hanson, Prin.

Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., the well-known writer on business topics, has chartered the road to success for young men and women in a series of inspirational essays entitled, "Getting a Start or First Aids to Success." Such subjects as "Being on Time," "Courtesy," and "Getting a Position" are discussed in Mr. Fowler's crisp, entertaining style. They embody the wisdom gained in a business experience of nearly forty years. The things that make for success in employment are pointed out and the things that lead to failure are clearly defined. Published first by the McClure Syndicate, they have now been gathered into booklet form by Burdett Business College, of Boston. Any young man or woman who aspires to achieve success in business may obtain a copy by addressing the Secretary, Mr. Irvin L. Landbury, Burdett College, Cor. Washington and Boylston streets, Boston.

It is not the amount of good done which measures the love of heroism which prompted the serviceable deed, or the happiness which the deed gets from it. It is the spirit of the service which creates both the merit and the satisfaction.—Charles W. Elliot.

"I'll be a wisard,"
(b) "A Spunking Good Time,"
(c) "Every Kiss Has Its Sting,"
Song, Choir.
Recitation, "The Crossed Lovers," Lizzie Hall.
Recitation, Evelyn Green.

Extraordinary Values Are Offered Here

Those who take advantage of the values offered will save a great many dollars. Why shouldn't you be one of them?

WHITE DRESSES

of Voile, Crepe and Swiss muslin. Many have tunic skirts, very desirable styles.

HALF PRICE

SHIRT WAISTS

of Batiste, Voile, Crepe, Lace Net and Silk, low neck with short sleeves and high neck, with long or short sleeves.

HALF PRICE

LADIES' SUITS

One Suit was \$14.50 and one suit was \$12.50, your choice, \$5.00. Three Natural Colored Linen Suits that were \$6.50, now only, \$2.98.

SERGE DRESSES

Made of best quality Storm Serges, several styles in desirable colors that were \$5.98, now \$3.98.

Several Other Styles, Half Price

DRESS GOODS

Here you will find Linens, Muslin, Ginghams and Wool Dress Goods at prices that you cannot afford to miss. Several pieces of Woolen Dress Goods at half price.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

HALF PRICE BUY NOW

made of Ginghams, and Percales in a wide range of pretty patterns in very pretty styles. 2½ Dresses, now 49c—\$1.25 Dresses, now 63c—\$1.50 Dresses, now 75c.

Our store will be closed Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7.

Thomas Smiley

NORWAY - MAINE

Owing to the expected arrival of Mrs. Chapman last Sunday, Prof. Chapman did not play the organ at the Congregational Church, but has promised to play next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. King, Mrs. Frank H. Green and Mr. Frederic L. Poole motored to the Forest Hills Hotel, which is owned by Mrs. Green, in the White Mountains last Sunday.

Friends of Mr. William H. Holmes will be pleased to hear of his appointment as agent of the state board of education of Connecticut. Mr. Holmes has just finished a three-year term as superintendent of schools for the towns of Freeport and Yarmouth, where he was very successful as a superintendent. He introduced several new departments into the school work, and encouraged both teachers and scholars by his energy and enthusiasm.

Men, and Mrs. W. H. Eastman called upon friends Monday morning. They were enroute to attend a meeting of the County Commissioners at Bangsley Lakes.

Mr. Henry H. Jordan and son, Lowellyn, of Reading, Mass., has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. L. Oliver, at her home and friends in Bethel and Locke's Mills.

The Hot Weather Test
Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance. Many find that they are not so well off as they thought and that they are easily exhausted and depressed by the heat. What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.

POST CARDS

Odd Lots and Samples

While They Last

5c and 10c per Dozen

By Mail, 2 cents extra

Sold Only in Dozen Packages

No Two Alike in Package

The Oxford County Citizen

Bethel, Maine

MYER'S DOOR HANGERS

The Best Door Truck on the Market.

ALSO A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE

AT

G. L. THURSTON & SON,
BETHEL, MAINE

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mrs. O. M. Mason has returned from Portland.

Mr. F. W. Sanborn of Norway was in town, Monday.

Mr. Chas. Davis was in Portland on business the first of the week.

Miss Josephine Gorey has completed her duties at the Glidden office.

Wallace Collidge spent Sunday at his grandfather's, J. F. Collidge.

Mrs. Augusta Pratt of Auburn was a Sunday guest of relatives in town.

Mrs. F. E. Purinton and Mrs. I. H. Wight were in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mrs. W. C. Curtis has returned from a few days visit in Auburn and Portland.

Miss Eleanor Colby of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Miss L. M. Stearns.

Mr. E. F. Bailey from Cumberland Mills spent Saturday and Sunday at H. H. Annis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bean and party of Andover were in town, Monday, coming by auto.

Margaret and Blanche Herriek are spending a few days with Miss Helen Baker at Newry.

Elsie Annas returned home Saturday from Westbrook, where she has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. B. M. Kimball is making an extended visit with friends and relatives in Massachusetts.

Mr. Carroll Valentine and his cousin, Mr. Harold Bean, tramped up Mt. Washington last week.

Mrs. Dwinell and Miss Frances Little of Bangor have been guests at Bethel Inn the past week.

Mr. S. P. Stearns of So. Paris spent Sunday with his daughters, Mrs. E. C. Park and Mrs. E. S. Kilborn.

Miss Nellie Silver was home from Oxford, Sunday, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Clark.

Mr. John Preston True returned to his home in Waban, Mass., Monday, after spending several weeks in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carter are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born Sunday, Aug. 23.

Miss Grace Carter and Miss Beatrice Chandler of Northampton are visiting Miss Carter's mother, Mrs. Ella Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waff and son from Berlin, N. H., were week and guests at the Carter Homestead, Middle Intervale.

Mrs. Clark Caswell, who has been spending the summer at Manchester, N. H., has returned to her home at Middle Intervale.

Miss Mary Cummings of Waltham, Mass., has been a guest of Miss Vera Holt and has been calling upon old neighbors and friends.

Mrs. Beards, who has been spending several weeks' vacation with relatives in Milan, N. H., has returned to her work at Mr. Ceylon Rowe's.

Mrs. Day Estes and son of Melrose, Mass., and Miss Emma Timberlake of Boston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Rowe a few days last week.

Mrs. Chas. Oakes and daughter, Mary, of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Miss Hena Blanchard of Yarmouth, were Sunday guests of Miss Phoebe Buxton.

The Legal Workers and the Young Men's Christian League will hold a lawn party on Fred Hall's lawn, Thursday evening. Home made candy and pop corn will be on sale and games will be played, all are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Purinton and Miss Della Purinton have gone to Andover, Mass., and will attend the wedding of their son, Harry Purinton and Miss Audrey Cahlan, which is to take place at Manchester by the Sea, Wednesday evening.

The people of Middle Intervale and vicinity listened to a very fine sermon on Sunday, Aug. 23rd, delivered by Rev. Ralph A. Sherwood of Keene, N. H., who with his family are spending a short time at William L. Par-

Mr. Haigh of So. Paris spent Sunday in Bethel.

Miss Alice Mason has returned from Melrose, Mass.

Mrs. Wade Thurston was in South Paris, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis visited friends in Andover, Sunday.

Miss Annie Hamlin was in Berlin a few days the first of the week.

William A. Sturgis of Portland was a recent guest at A. M. Carter's.

Mr. A. L. Burbank of Portland is spending several days at Bethel Inn.

Mr. John Bean from Somerville spent Saturday and Sunday at John Swan's.

Mr. Carl Brown is enjoying a two weeks vacation from the Citizen office.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. E. E. Whitney, Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Mrs. D. S. Hastings and daughter, Edith, visited relatives in Hanover several days last week.

Mr. H. L. Powers and family took a very delightful trip up Sunday River by auto, Sunday.

Miss May Bennett of So. Paris spent a few days last week with her cousin, Miss L. M. Stearns.

Mr. A. B. Richardson attended the reunion of the 13th Maine Regiment at Portland last week.

Mr. Harold Rich and his friend from Williamstown, Mass., are taking a trip to Mt. Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Russell from Leeds came to Bethel by auto, calling on friends in the village.

Mrs. Gotthard Carlson was a guest of Mrs. H. C. Rowe at her cottage on South Pond one day last week.

There will be a home missionary meeting, Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Addie Andrews.

Messrs. John Moore, Ernest Bisbee and Stephen Rich are taking a hike over the Presidential Range this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward King and two sons, Edward and Theodore, are spending a few days with relatives in Boston.

Mrs. Clinton Metcalf and daughter, Therese, of Farmington are spending a few days as guests of Mr. Seth Walker.

Rev. William T. Green and family from Natick, R. I., are spending a few weeks at their camp at Middle Intervale.

Mrs. W. R. Chapman, after many and varied experiences, arrived in Bethel, Tuesday morning, from her European trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Twitchell of Milan, N. H., and Mrs. J. G. Roberts of Hanover called on friends in town one day last week.

Mr. Alton Richardson is supplying in the store of Ceylon Rowe & Son while Mr. Ernest Bisbee is on a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. E. L. Arno went to Montville, Wednesday to visit his daughter, Mrs. F. B. Cushman. His little granddaughter, Carolyn, accompanied him.

Owing to an important Council meeting Governor Haines was unable to speak Wednesday afternoon at the Republican rally, but will be in Bethel, Sept. 3.

Mrs. F. H. Green, Miss Marjorie F. Green, Miss Pauline G. King and Mr. Frederic L. Poole have been spending the week at Mrs. Billings' cottage on Bangs Lake.

Summer Coughs Are Dangerous
Summer colds are dangerous. They indicate low vitality and often lead to serious Throat and Lung Troubles, including Consumption. Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve the cough or cold promptly and prevent complications. It is soothing and antiseptic and makes you feel better at once. To delay is dangerous—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery at once. Money back if not satisfied. 50c and \$1.00 bottles at your Druggist.

Hacklen's Anker Salve for Piles.
Advertisement

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

For Summer Wear

This Store is Showing Some of the Latest Goods and Invites Your Inspection.

SHIRT WAISTS, very good values, wash silks, muslins, black and white striped, dotted muslins, black muslin, only \$1.25

BUNGALOW APRONS, made by a new company who are giving an exceptionally good value for the money, 50 cents

LONG WHITE APRONS, 25 cents

NEW NECKWEAR, 25 and 50 cents

EDWARD KING,
Bethel, Maine.

Have Your Job Printing Done At The Citizen Office

Freeland Howe Insurance Agency

Insurance that Insures.

FIRE, LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT, AUTOMOBILE, PLATE GLASS, STEAM BOILER, LIABILITY AND BURGLARY INSURANCE. FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS.

Stuart W. Goodwin, Agent,

NORWAY Tel. 124-4 MAINE

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Mr. S. A. Parsons of Boston and Stoneham, Mass. has engaged rooms in the Masonic Block, where he will open a Photograph Studio on or before Sept. 15, 1914.

High Class Work Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

Copying, Enlarging and Framing.

SCHOOL SHOES

FOR THE CHILDREN.

School commences very soon and why not start the children with a new pair of shoes.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

E. E. RANDALL
BETHEL, MAINE

TEA, COFFEE and COCOA

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, we will have a sale on tea, coffee and cocoa.

We do this to clean out all of our present supply as in the future we shall carry only the brands handled by The Direct Importing Company.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.

Place your orders for canning peaches now.

BETHEL FRUIT STORE.

THE HOME CH

Pleasant Reveries—A Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Circle at Evening T

THE SICK ROOM

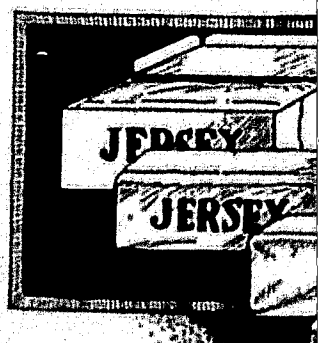
Almost without exception family at some time or other through a siege of sickness there are children—mumps, grip, whooping-cough, and children's diseases are only unwelcome guests. So we are ed with the question of room for the invalid. How it? How to heat it? Wh the house shall we choose? have rugs or carpets? These of the important things that decide upon.

In the country, particularly the family is a large one, to have a fairly good room you will choose in such how you will furnish it. We must take into consideration of whether it is likely to stay in bed or just a temporary position. In the latter case probably use the patient's room, keeping it well aired, heated and comfortably heated degrees is about right. In the winter, choose a south room in the southeast corner of the house as it is sunny and warm in the summer you will coolest, both for the patient and nurse's sake.

In a contagious disease like scarlet fever, it is best the carpet and all upholstery. A clean, well-scrubbed rug is much easier to fum can be given a daily or weekly without raising much dust. choice lies between a room plain paper and one with h and odd coloring, choose the per.

"Nonsense!" you say. "ference does the wall paper. None when you are well. But when fever disorders and blurs our will power, t on the wall paper group them to old and terrible fancies. fends, all the horrors that a can conjecture, bob up and the wall to torture the patient. have a plain, inconspicuous when possible. Having ban rugs, follow suit with all and heavy curtains. A sing iron bed is preferable. It is enough to permit the patient bathed easily, and afterward be quickly and thoroughly f. For the same reasons, blan better coverings than quilts. Never place the bed so that the strong light of the window it so that the light comes at and thus save your patient's and eye strain.

A cover placed at the foot bed, as a cot beside the bed, you a chance to lie down patient and yet not disturb him would if you slept on the side. The sick tire easily of one bed and want the sheets smothered, the body odor and per make it necessary to have a change of bedding. These must be made with as little d to the patient as possible, and



Packed F

Protected even from separate wrappings, Jersey pure as when it leaves our hygienic ice cream factory

JERSEY

is purer than the requirements. Made of cream from our sugar, finest true fruit flavor. In our Trip-Seal package Cream just like a box of ci

Look

JERSEY ICE CREAM

F

H. S. PUS

Beth

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

THE SICK-ROOM.

Almost without exception, every family at some time or other goes through a siege of sickness. When there are children—mumps, measles, grip, whooping-cough, and the other children's diseases are only too often unwelcome guests. So we are confronted with the question of the proper room for the invalid. How to prepare it? How to heat it? What part of the house shall we choose? Shall we have rugs or carpets? These are some of the important things that we must decide upon.

In the country, particularly where the family is a large one, it is well to have a fairly good notion of the room you will choose in sickness, and how you will furnish it. We of course must take into consideration the fact of whether it is likely to be a long stay in bed or just a temporary indisposition. In the latter case, you will probably use the patient's own bedroom, keeping it well aired and ventilated and comfortably heated; 65 or 70 degrees is about right. In a long illness we must plan more carefully. In the winter, choose a south room, or one in the southeast corner of the house, as it is sunnier and warmer. Naturally in the summer you will want the coolest, both for the patient's and nurse's sake.

In a contagious disease like typhoid or scarlet fever, it is best to remove the carpet and all upholstered furniture. A clean, well-scrubbed floor and rugs are much easier to fumigate and can be given a daily or weekly cleaning without raising much dust. If the choice lies between a room with a plain paper and one with big figures and odd coloring, choose the plain paper.

"Nonsense!" you say. "What difference does the wall paper make?"

None when you are well, possibly. But when fever disorders the brain and blurs our will power, the figures on the wall paper grow themselves into odd and terrible fancies. Goblins, fiends, all the horrors that a sick mind can conjure, hob up and down on the wall to torture the patient. So have a plain, inconspicuous paper when possible. Having banished the rugs, follow suit with all gimeracks and heavy curtains. A single white iron bed is preferable. It is narrow enough to permit the patient to be bathed easily, and afterwards it can be quickly and thoroughly fumigated. For the same reasons, blankets are better coverings than quilts.

Never place the bed so that it faces the strong light of the window. Turn it so that the light comes at the side, and thus save your patient headaches and eye strain.

A corner placed at the foot of the bed, as a cot beside the bed, will give you a chance to lie down near the patient and yet not disturb him, as you would if you slept on the same bed. The sick tire easily of one position in bed and want the sheets smoothed. In fevers, the body odor and perspiration make it necessary to have a frequent change of bedding. These changes must be made with as little discomfort to the patient as possible, and in the

DEVELOPING,
PRINTING and ENLARGING

I have made arrangements with the Shorey Studio at Gorham, N. H. whereby I can have developing and printing promptly and carefully done at reasonable prices.

A NEW LINE OF LOCAL PHOTO POST CARDS

A. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN,

BETHEL, MAINE

Inexperienced nurse who has always been used to making a bed when there was nobody in it, the changing of the sheets becomes a bugbear, and yet with a little practice anyone can learn to change the bedding easily.

The first thing you must do is to move the patient gently until he is lying straight in bed. Then roll the sheeted sheet from the edge of the bed towards the patient; keep it as small and compact a roll as possible, then fold the clean sheet once lengthwise with the two loose edges toward you and the edge of the bed. Tuck in the lower edge as you would in the usual bedmaking, smooth the sheet carefully so that all the wrinkles are removed, working the remainder up against the patient. Lift the patient, slip the sheeted sheet from under him and get the clean sheet through and on the other side—smooth and tuck in that side and the work is done. Practice on a well person, where you do not have to be so careful, and you will quickly master the trick of making the bed in the sick-room.

The bath is another vexing problem to the home nurse, especially the sponge baths given to reduce the fever and quiet a restless patient. Always have the room temperature 80 degrees or more. Usually we use equal parts of vinegar and water or warmed alcohol. Keep the patient covered with a blanket or a sheet while giving the bath, lifting the cover just enough so that you can see to bathe him thoroughly and yet not expose him to a cold draft. In fever or other contagious diseases, all towels or cloths used in the bath should be burned immediately or dropped into a pail of carbolic acid solution.

An alcohol lamp or a gas blade outside the sick-room door is a big saving in steps and energy when it is necessary to heat broth or water in a hurry. An open fireplace gives good ventilation in a room. If the heating is done by stoves, the nurse must watch that the fire does not get low and give a too variable temperature. If kerosene lamps are used for lighting, care should be taken that the wicks are trimmed so that there will be no odor to annoy the patient. A shade or screen should be provided so that the direct glare of the light will not strike the weary eyes.

When every noise is the most exquisite torture, we beg and pray for quiet. That is the time when even the tapping of a pencil may be misery of no uncertain character. This is usually the case in nervous breakdowns, and then a room in a distant part of the house is absolutely essential. Even in the ordinary illness that means but a short stay in bed, it is to the patient as possible, and in the

shall be away from slamming doors and the too insistent telephone. Cleanliness is, of course, of prime importance in the invalid's room, but if at the same time we can have it beautiful, why so much the better; recovery will be that much quicker. During a prolonged stay in bed, due to such accidents as broken bones, which in spite of all our wishes take four or more weeks to knit, we may have the sick-room nearer to the rest of the household, that the presence of the family and interest in their every-day life may help to relieve the tedium of the long confinement in bed. In one such illness, a small boy was madly happy by the gift of a Japanese wind-chimes.

There are three big C's for the sick-room—Cleanliness, Cheeriness, and Comfort.

NORTH NORWAY.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. French visited their daughter, Mildred, at the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, Sunday.

Claude Cox and son, Chester, of Auburn visited at E. A. Cox's the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Austin are visiting in New Hampshire.

Dorothy Hussey has been entertaining her cousin, Marguerite Hussey, from the village for a few days.

Elmer Hussey is home from Oak Grove Seminary for a short vacation.

Mr. Blendenman of New York is boarding at E. A. Cox's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Ross of Hollis, Me., called on friends in this place recently.

Mrs. Jane Brown visited her daughter, Mrs. Alvin Brown, last Friday.

E. Oscar Judkins, who has been working on the State road and stopping with his grandfather, O. W. H. Judkins, the past week, went to Mechanic Falls, Saturday to attend the Advent Camp Meeting over Saturday and Sunday.

UPTON.

Rev. Mr. Butterfield of Chicago preached from John 1-11, 12, "He came unto his own and his own received him not but as many as received him to them he gave the power and because sons of God."

Bernard Warren fell while at play Saturday evening, cutting or puncturing a hole just above the knee cap, which is very painful.

The dance Saturday evening at the Grange Hall was well attended and a good time enjoyed by all.

The Duttons of Boston, who have been at their camp at Mettalline Island for a few days, expect to return home, Monday, August 31.

Upton boys are planning to play a return game of ball with Newry boys at Newry next Saturday.

Miss Helen Abbott expects to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield to their home in Chicago, where she will attend school the coming year.

Mrs. Abbie Chase and grandson, Orville Powell, are visiting at Dickvale and Biddeford.

School begins Monday, Aug. 31. Charles Brown is cutting the grass on Lane's Hill.

WHAT IS IT?

What's that which all love more than life?

Fear more than death or mortal strife?

That which contented men desire,

The poor possess, the rich require?

The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,

And all men carry to their graves.

The answer is—Nothing.

Infection and Insect Bites Dangerous

Mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which breed quickly in garbage piles, ponds of stagnant water, barns, musty places, etc., are carriers of disease.

Every time they bite you they inject poison into your system from which some dread disease may result. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. It is antiseptic and a few drops will neutralize the infection caused by insect bites or rusty nails. Sloan's Liniment also cures Cuts, Bruises and Sores. You cannot afford to be without it in your home. Money back if not satisfied.

Only 25c at your Druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Sores.

Advertisement

CANTON

Mrs. B. F. Stanley of Dryden, Mrs. C. J. Young of Jay and Mrs. C. H. Robinson of Chosterville have been week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rayne and family of Canton.

Mrs. Eliza Adlerstam of Clinton, Mass., is a guest of her son, Elmer E. Westgate and family.

Master Gerald Newman has returned to his home in Auburn.

Abbott Russell has purchased a farm in Poland.

Mrs. Nora Jewett of Westminster, Mass., is a guest of W. L. Roberts and family.

Hollis Butterfield has been visiting his grandfather, Wm. W. Goodwin, of Biddeford.

Miss Mary Hadley of Melrose, Mass., has arrived for a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Robinson. The past week she has been a guest of Mrs. Lillie E. Peabody of Dixfield.

Mrs. W. B. Gilbert has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. L. W. Jack, of Woodford.

Mr. and Mrs. John Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Russell and daughters, Mrs. Marion Smith, Mrs. Clara Hayford, Miss Carrie Hayford, Mrs. G. H. Strout and Florence Childs are among those who attended New Century Pomona Grange at Andover, Wednesday.

George Carter of Gilbertville is at the hospital at Lewiston for treatment.

Miss Helen Bailey of No. Livermore has been a guest at the home of S. B. Ellis and family.

Mrs. G. F. Towle visited friends in Lewiston, Saturday.

The remains of Mrs. Jennie Cushman, Ellis of Otisfield were brought to Canton, Wednesday, and the funeral held at 11 o'clock, at the United Baptist Church, Rev. A. G. Murray officiating.

Mrs. Ellis was taken ill with acute indigestion and died in a few hours, before the arrival of her husband who was employed in Boston. Mrs. Ellis was born in Canton, the daughter of Stephen Cushman and Hannah Allen Cushman, now deceased. Her girlhood was spent in this town. She leaves a husband and four children, the eldest twelve years of age and the youngest nine months. She is also survived by two brothers, Elmer E. Cushman and Noyes Cushman of Canton, and two sisters, Mrs. May Bicknell of Hebron and Mrs. Sadie Millett. The interment was at Pine Woods cemetery.

The best piece of sweet corn reported thus far is that of A. S. Sampson, who has been dining on corn for a week past.

Mrs. L. A. Davis and Miss Annie Whitfield have been visiting in Peru.

The anniversary ball given by the Ladies' Circle of Canton Point will be held, Wednesday evening of this week.

Mrs. Maurice Howes has been visiting her parents at Winthrop.

Miss Mildred Southwick will present "The Mistletoe Lady" at Andover, Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Amanda Foster and Mrs. O. S. Bicknell and children have returned from a visit in Chasterville and Farmington.

Mrs. Mattie Williams has been a guest of Mrs. Nellie Morse of Ramford.

Merton Bosworth and family of Cohasset, Mass., are guests of Prescott Bosworth and family of Hartford.

Mrs. Branch of Lewiston has been visiting Miss Lila Gilbert.

Mrs. Alice Lucas Towle, who was operated on for appendicitis at her home in Dixfield, Tuesday of last week, is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Oberon Stetson and daughter of Augusta have been guests of his sister, Mrs. F. O. Proctor and family.

Mrs. Mattie Parker of Beverley, Mass., has been visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson has been in Auburn the past week.

Miss Mildred Southwick of Boston and Charles Ray of Canton enjoyed a swimming match in Lake Anasagawet, Sunday, which showed their skill and endurance in the water. They started from the beach at the lower end of the lake and swam to the "Pinewood" camp landing, a distance of about one and one-half miles. Miss Southwick easily swam the distance in 50 minutes, while Mr. Ray reached the landing in 55 minutes. Miss Southwick recently swam a distance of 3 miles. Mr. Ray is the best swimmer in this vicinity and if he had been in practice the race would have been a close one. During a part of the race the lake was very rough. A motor boat was in attendance during the swim.

Mrs. Estelle Bartlett and daughter have been visiting in Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Needham and son of Woodford have been guests of C. F. Oldham and family.

Leon Roberts and family and H. G. Douglass of Readfield have been guests of relatives in town.

Reginald Eastman of Hebron has been a guest at the home of H. T. Tirrell.

J. C. Bicknell and family and A. F. Russell, Jr., and family spent Sunday at the Tirrell cottage.

BLUE STORES

Get Ready For The Fair

We have ready for your inspection all the correct styles in Men's and Boys' apparel for the Fall and Winter Seasons of 1914-15. From the best Clothing Manufacturers we have gathered their choicest Models.

SUITS - TOP COATS - BALMACAANS

We take the greatest pleasure in showing the new style features and fabrics to men who are interested in and who appreciate good clothes.

NEW FALL HATS and CAPS, NEW SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR or what not—excellence will show itself in every line.

Men who want the latest and most correct ideas, turn at once to our stores.

OUR PRICES

ALWAYS REASONABLE AND SATISFACTORY.

F. H. NOYES CO.,

NORWAY

SOUTH PARIS

GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

WOODBURY & PURINGTON,

BETHEL,

MAINE.

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

IS SURELY A SUCCESS, AND WE HAVE A STORE FULL OF BARGAINS NOW.

Our entire line of Men's Oxfords are marked down.

The \$4.00 grade, Gun Metal and Russia Calf are now \$3.00.

The \$3.50 grade are now \$2.75.

The \$3.00 grade are now \$2.35.

Every pair is marked down, none reserved, and also many other lines for both men and women, are marked to these same low prices. You cannot afford to stay away from this sale. We pay postage on mail orders.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

Opera House Block, NORWAY, MAINE.

Telephone 38-2

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL,

MAINE

An enjoyable dancing party was held at "Pinewood" camp, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Wm. F. Mitchell, Jr., has returned from an extended visit in Massachusetts.

T. A. Potter and family of Woodford and Rufus H. Potter of Tampa, Fla., have been guests of M. B. Packard and family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Holt of Lewiston visited the Bicknell families Sunday. P. E. Bicknell returned with them for a week's visit.

Miss Lila Gilbert is visiting relatives at South Paris.

GILEAD.

Miss Ruth Wheeler is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. W. Sawyer, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wheeler and family have been visiting relatives in West Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rowe and son have gone to Yarmouth.

Mrs. Fred Moore of Norway was a recent guest at B. A. Moore's.

John Watson of Portland was in town last Sunday.

John Arsenault was a guest of his cousin, Larry Loxley, recently.

Mildred Bennett of Portland spent last Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Laura Bennett.

EAST SUMMER.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stephens and Mrs. L. A. Keene attended camp meeting at Mechanic Falls, Sunday.

This community was saddened by the sudden death of Ernest L. Russell, Tuesday night. He will be greatly missed.

Mrs. H. O. Hall and daughter, Bernice, returned Saturday to their home in Malden, Mass., after a two weeks visit with relatives.

Miss Clara Knight of Turner has been a visitor at H. W. Barney's.

Miss Helen Robinson of Arlington Heights, Mass., is visiting the scene of her childhood days.

Mrs. R. O. Maxwell of New York and sister, Miss Bells Gibbs, are visiting relatives in Sumner, Hartford and Buckfield.

C. A. Dunne left Saturday with his fine herd of Holsteins for the fair in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harlow are the guests of relatives in Canada.

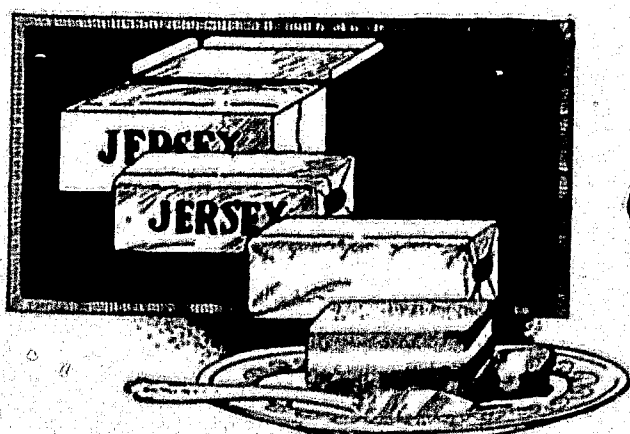
Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

It is the best medicine ever sold in the East, medicine ever sold in the West, medicine ever sold in the South, medicine ever sold in the North.

PARKE'S HAIR BALM
A perfect preparation of hair, for the treatment of dandruff, itching, and for restoring color and beauty to the hair of both men and women.



Packed For Perfect Purity

Protected even from contact with the air by three separate wrappings, Jersey Ice Cream reaches your table as pure as when it leaves our plant, which is the best equipped, most hygienic ice cream factory in New England.

JERSEY ICE CREAM

Is purer than the requirements of any state or Federal pure food law. Made of cream from our own Vermont creameries, best quality sugar, finest true fruit flavors.

In our Tripl-Seal package you can take home a brick of Jersey Ice Cream just like a box of candy.

Look For The Tripl-Seal

JERSEY ICE CREAM CO. LAWRENCE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY

H. S. PUSHARD, Druggist

Bethel, Maine

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1903 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

PROGRESSIVE NOMINEES

For Governor
Halbert P. Gardner of Patten

For State Auditor
Merton T. Goodrich of Bingham

For Representative to Congress
Alton C. Wheeler of So. Paris

For State Senator
John B. Harlow of Dixfield

For County Commissioner
Benjamin H. Billings of Woodstock

For County Treasurer
Clarence L. Bidon of West Paris

For Register of Deeds
W. B. Strickland of Paris

For County Attorney
Aretas H. Stearns of Rumford

For Clerk of Courts
Fred B. Merrill of Bethel

For Sheriff
H. C. Frost of Mexico

PLATFORM OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY

"Reaffirming the great principles of human welfare contained in the national Progressive platform, we meet as the representatives of the Progressive party of Maine to nominate candidates, declare principles and urge cooperation of all citizens in an effort to promote justice, progress and happiness among the people. We hereby declare our firm and unalterable purpose to work for the advancement of the principles here adopted until they are enacted into law.

"We believe in an intelligent protective tariff constructed on sound economic lines, laid out by a non-partisan scientific tariff commission; a protective tariff which shall fairly measure the difference in the pay envelopes at home and abroad; thereby equalizing conditions for the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic and laborer, who constitute the great body of consumers, and on whose prosperity the welfare of the country depends. We condemn the Underwood tariff law as unfair, unfair and sectional, and especially as discriminating against the interests of agriculture. At the same time we condemn the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and maintain that if the Republican party had kept its pledges to the people, the country would have been spared the other extreme now in operation.

"Believing that no State-wide law was ever enacted to be respected in one county and not in another, and recognizing the fact that the prohibitory law has been more flagrantly nullified than any other, we demand its strict and impartial enforcement. The people of Maine have twice voted this law into their constitution by the direct method, a principle of government on which the Progressive party was founded. Reaffirming its belief in the rule of the people, the Progressive party of Maine pledges its candidates for office to a State-wide enforcement of the prohibitory law. We advocate the prohibition of the question of national prohibition to the people of every State in the Union.

"Believing in the complete sovereignty of the people, we favor an amendment to the constitution whereby the people may directly initiate changes in the constitutional law.

"Reaffirming our belief in the principle of equal suffrage, we cordially support a measure submitting to the people the question of extending the right to women.

"We believe in a fifty-four hour law for women and children and demand the strict and uniform enforcement of the child labor law of Maine.

"We believe in a Federal law prohibiting child labor.

"The Progressive party believes in the conservation of humanity; that the law enacted by industrial accident should be treated as a part of the program of industry that guarantees to each and the dependents of those killed or work accidents should receive reasonable compensation, without delay and without litigation. Therefore it favors the enactment of a workmen's compensation law in harmony with that of the child labor law and the Federal law.

"We believe in a law that should apply to all employees without regard to the number of employees, with such exceptions as are universally under the compensation to be as liberal as the

\$100 Reward, \$100

The doctor of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative power that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: J. C. Hall, 211 E. 12th St., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

experience of other States will warrant to be paid not directly by the employers, but by the State or by stock or mutual insurance companies. This law not to be compulsory, but employers not availing themselves of it to be deprived of the common law defenses of assumption of risks, contributory negligence and fellow servant rule.

"We believe in a genuine secret ballot, of which the form in use in Massachusetts is at present the best example. This has been denied repeatedly by Legislatures in Maine controlled by both of the old parties.

"We believe in a law providing for a public utilities board made up of disinterested experts, acting as a commission of fact instead of a court of law.

"We believe in popular government, and that officials should be in fact as well as in name, servants of the people. We advocate the enactment of laws providing for the recall of all elective executive officials in State and counties by the votes of the political division which they directly serve.

"We believe in the direct election of Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture. We also believe in abolishing the Governor's council, this system of State government incurring needless expense. In this connection we favor a law making the State Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture a board advisory to the Governor, with the same power now possessed by the Governor's council.

"We believe in the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of Maine, and especially advocate practical education in the schools. We also favor the cooperation of the State government with municipalities toward conservation and development of the natural resources of the State.

"We favor liberal appropriations for good roads and advocate that they be expended with the economic and commercial value of such roads always in view. We also advocate national aid in conjunction with State aid in building and maintaining highways over which rural free delivery routes are laid out.

"We believe in a cooperative agricultural banking system providing for a more satisfactory method of extending credit to Maine farmers.

"We favor a law requiring steam railroad corporations, operating in this State, to issue mileage books for five hundred miles, good to bearer, at the same rate per mile as books of larger denominations.

"We favor simplification of legal procedure that the people may obtain justice without unnecessary delay and technicality.

"We favor a law compelling all employers of industrial labor to close their factories between the hours of 12 and 2 on days of State and national elections.

"We believe in equitable and just taxation and expenditures adequate to the public need, and we demand that the property of all public service corporations be valued justly and taxed at a rate similar to that put upon the farm and home and business property.

"We believe that it is the duty of the State of Maine to make sufficient appropriations to enable needy citizens to enter and receive treatment from the several hospitals and institutions of our State.

"On these principles and others of social and industrial well-being, contained in the National Progressive platform, we present candidates to the electors of Maine and pledge to them the united support of this convention. We appeal to all voters, without regard to previous affiliations, who believe in new legislation and better methods of legislation, to promote fairer government and greater equality of opportunity for the people."

Constipation Causes Sickness

Don't permit yourself to become constipated, as your system immediately begins to absorb poisons from the back of your waste matter. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. There is no better safeguard against illness. Just take one dose tonight. 25c at your druggist.

It Isn't His Fault.

Howell—Belton says that we sleep too much.

Tweed—Well, it isn't his fault; he has fastened enough things to keep us awake.

FARM FACTS.

By Peter Radford, National Lecturer, Farmers' Education and Co-operative Union of America.

Those who till the soil are the chosen people of God.

Farming is as old as the human race and is yet in its infancy.

Success is bound to come to the farmer who plans while he plows.

No civilization has ever advanced beyond its agricultural development.

No farmer is successful who thinks more of his barn than he does of his home.

The development of the farmer himself precedes the full development of the ground he tills.

The most beautiful fact in the farmer's work is that everything he plants is a lesson in faith.

The best farmer does not bother about getting ahead of his neighbor; his great business is to get ahead of himself.

We must give to the people who live on the farm the same educational advantages for their children as those of the cities enjoy.

The country clergy is an agency of much potentiality because the rural life movement is religious as well as industrial and social.

There should be a social and an industrial survey of every community.

The pastor, the teacher and the school and church officials are they who should make such a survey.

In a recent survey of a community in New England, the average annual income of 154 farmers who have a common school education was \$223,

while the average net income of 123 farmers of the same locality with a high school education was \$182 annually. This was worth to each farmer who possessed it \$233 each year.

LONG HOURS FOR MAIN LABORERS.

The farm laborers of Maine work on an average of 9 hours and 30 minutes per day, according to a report which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

More than 24,000 laborers are employed on Maine farms and the average monthly compensation is \$25.50 with board and \$35.00 if the laborer boards himself. These figures relate to the year 1913. The average wage for farm labor in Continental United States is \$18.85 per month with board and \$19.37 without board.

FIREWOOD CONSUMPTION IN MAINE.

There are 748,000 cords of wood valued at \$2,811,000 consumed on the farms of Maine annually, according to a report which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The total yearly firewood consumption in this State is 1,225,000 with a value of \$4,580,000. The consumption in the cities of this State is 400,500 cords and 20,000 cords are used in the mineral operation of Maine each year.

In Continental United States the annual consumption of firewood amounts to \$3,937,000 cords, valued at \$250,000,000. Of this amount 60,901,000 cords are used on the farms, 14,223,000 cords are used in the cities of the nation and 1,731,000 cords are used in the mines of the United States. The average value of wood consumption in the United States is \$2.91 per cord and \$1.14 in this State. The average consumption per farm in the United States is 11 cords per annum.

MAINE HORSES WORTH \$150.00 EACH.

The Maine horse is now worth \$150 per head, according to a report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, while a year ago his average value was \$150. The average price per head for horses in this State during the last four years shows the fourth largest increase, when compared with other States. The Maine horse ranks fifth in price per head with all other States in the Union.

There are 111,000 horses on the farms of this State and they are valued at \$16,650,000.

In 1910 the number of horses in this State was 103,000 and had an aggregate value of \$15,450,000.

In the entire United States there are 29,957,000 horses and they are worth \$2,291,000,000 or \$129.32 each.

DISEASES PLAY HAVOC WITH MAINE HOGS.

Diseases caused the Maine breeders of Maine to lose 8,800 hogs, which were valued at \$91,000 a year, according to a report which has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

This is an average death rate of 20 per 1,000 head. During 1913 the ratio was 25 per 1,000 head and a total of 8,800 head were lost. The latest Census Reports, which are dated January 1, 1914, show that there are 87,000 head of hogs in Maine and they are valued at \$10,225,000 or \$118.50 per head.

The farmers of the entire nation last year lost 7,041,000 head of hogs from diseases. Their total value was \$75,

EAT ANYTHING, ANYTIME!

Believe that after-dinner diarrhea, nervousness and headache, the symptoms of indigestion, take nature's remedy.

It quickly clears the system by its natural tonic action on the bowels, and restores vigor to a weary stomach. Clears the blood and eradicates Uric Acid.

Price 50 cents a bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor,

Clyde Brown, 50 Murray St., New York City.

000,000 and the death rate 119 per 1,000 head.

WHY NOT TAG MAINE BACHELERS?

A great many State legislatures have given consideration to bills taxing bachelors and many convincing arguments have been presented why men who escape matrimony should pay a penalty, but why not tag them as a more painless and effective method of extermination? If the bachelors were tagged the widows could easily find them and Cupid would do the rest.

The bachelor is naturally timid, but under the encouraging influences of a merry widow he can easily be led to the altar, for there is no more helpless craft than a loveless swain who has passed the age of discretion, and the little imp that plays pingpong with human hearts has no more capable ally than a woman who loves at second sight, for experience makes Cupid a little bolder.

The women have tag days to promote most every other public enterprise, why not a tag day for bachelors? We have in Maine approximately thirty-five thousand bachelors and an equal number of widows. Why not get them together and solve two vexatious problems with one marriage license?

NATION FACING MEAT FAMINE.

Economic experts of the Federal Government are giving the high cost of living problem their thoughtful consideration and are investigating the high prices of meat. The Department of Agriculture has just completed a census of the meat-producing animals of the United States and finds that there has been a decrease of 1,183,000 head and an increase of \$176,530,000 in value during the past year. On January 1, 1914, the herd numbered 144,507,000, compared with 145,600,000 head a year ago.

The bulk of the nation's decreased meat supply is in the swine herd. Compared with last year the number of hogs in the United States has diminished 2,185,000 head; cattle 175,000 head and sheep 1,763,000 head. The major portion of the increased values is credited to the beef animals. The value of all cattle, excluding milk cows, when compared with last year, shows an increase of \$105,088,000; swine have gained \$9,342,000 in value, while sheep have depreciated \$1,476,000.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spinney, Mr. Lawson Alwell and Mr. J. W. Reynolds took an auto trip to Berlin, N. H., Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Eames and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kendall took an auto trip to Rumford, Sunday.

Dave Long, who has been at work for H. M. Kendall, returned to his home in Nova Scotia, Tuesday.

Howard Bailey was on Bear River, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Millett and Mr. and Mrs. Temple and baby motored from Jackson, N. H., and spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kendall.

Mr. P. J. Latheford has returned from Worcester, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spinney have gone to Portland for a few days.

Miss Edna Kephart opened her school on Bear River, Monday.

SONGO POND.

Mrs. Horace Emery, who has been in Bethel for the past three weeks at Ceyla Howe's, has returned home.

Mrs. Lucie Kelly of Staceyville, Vermont County, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Emery, for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Kimball with Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Wilbur took an auto trip to the bog, Sunday.

Mrs. Lucie Saunders, who has been visiting in Auburn and Norway, has returned home.

Mr. Jim Coburn has finished working for Amos Kimball.

Mr. Sherman of Hox's Corner held a prayer meeting in Songo schoolhouse on Sunday. There will be a Sunday school for the children or anyone who wishes to attend on the coming Sunday at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Scott Robertson of Bethel is going to take charge.

Frost, the first of the season, came Monday night, Aug. 24, killing a good lot of garden stuff, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Giffith of New York, who have been visiting Mr. J. S. Rich and sons at the "Hox", have started on their way back to New York, going by auto.

WEST PARIS.

The community was greatly shocked and saddened last Saturday to learn of the death of Charles Everett Chase of South Paris. Mr. Chase, who had been canvassing for several months past, came to his home here Friday night, leaving on the forenoon train for South Paris where he made headquarters with his step-mother, Mrs. Annette Chase and family. About noon his sister discovered his dead body in a garage.

Mr. Chase was the son of the late Charles W. and Mary Field Chase, and was born in Paris. He is survived by a widow, who was Lena M. Tuell and two sons, Maynard and Reynold, also six sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Putney, Mrs. Nellie P. Farnum, Miss Luile Chase, Miss Lella Chase of South Paris, and Mrs. Blanche Stearns and Mrs. Alma Dunham of West Paris. He was an honorable man of excellent principles and respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the First Universalist Church of West Paris, and all of the auxiliaries of the Church, and was always a regular attendant at church, Sunday school and the Y. P. C. U. meetings. He was a member of West Paris Lodge, I. O. O. F., Onward Rebekah Lodge and West Paris Grange. The remains were brought here Saturday evening and the funeral held at the Universalist Church, Monday afternoon. Rev. D. A. Ball, pastor of the church, spoke words of comfort, and West Paris Lodge, I. O. O. F., performed their burial service. Onward Rebekah Lodge also attended in a body. There was an immense quantity of beautiful flowers. The burial was in West Paris cemetery.

Rev. I. S. Macduff of Canton, Mass., who for four years was pastor of the Universalist Church here, is the guest of Mrs. L. C. Bates.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Brown of Rumford were week end guests of Mr. Brown's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brown.

S. W. Dunham has returned from a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Harry Hamilton and family at their summer home, Brookline, Maine.

Miss Mary Dana is in very poor health. She has a nurse from Saccapappa.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Day are spending the week at Camp Packard, Locke's Mills.

Mrs. Mary Stevens and granddaughter, Miss Mary Stearns, have returned from a week's visit at Lancaster and Groveton, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Mann and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mann and daughter, Persis, recently spent a few days at Barrett's camp, Shagg Pond.

Mrs. Martha Day Dunham is spending several weeks with her son, Bert Day and wife.

Mrs. S. T. White and Mrs. A. D. Coburn and daughter, Helen, have returned from a vacation spent at Ocean Park and with friends in Portland.

Mrs. Agnes Bicknell Pratt, who recently purchased a house of Mrs. Mattie Mooney Lyon, is making improvements by the addition of windows and a large piazza.

Mrs. Jollante Curtis has been visiting her nephew, W. H. Larvey, of Buckfield.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith, Keith Field, Mrs. Field, C. H. Lane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Adney Tuell, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Mann and Mrs. Cynthia Currier were in Lewiston last week to listen to Colonel Roosevelt's address.

Ivan Tuell of Walpole, Mass., has been the recent guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Melinda Tuell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. V. I. Barnham of South Paris were guests, Sunday, of Mrs. Barnham's brother, Frank L. Willis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine Willis, Mrs. Mary Steaton and children, Beatrice and Lorraine, spent Sunday with relatives at Westbrook.

Mrs. Lizzie Day of Lewiston has been a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Tuell and other relatives.

S. Leslie Curtis of Portland and Mr. Smith of Boston have been visitors at "Shander Curtis".

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

China's national debt is now \$75,715,000.

There are 14,750,047 females in Austria.

Austria now has a population of 23,053,844.

Montreal in 1913 expected 2,747,192 sacks of flour.

Argentina's wheat crop is estimated at 3,100,000 tons.

London consumes \$4,980,000 worth of kerosene yearly.

Canada has 43,710 farms of from one to five acres in size.

In April 110,885 immigrants landed in the United States.

Canada has 132,293 farms of over 200 acres each.

France supplies coal either free or at reduced prices to the poor.

The population of France has increased only 10 per cent in forty years.

New Yorkers will establish a 10,000

WANT LIVE POULTRY AND FARM PRODUCTS.

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HERRICK & PARK, Attorneys-at-Law, Bethel, Maine.

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entire buildings or foundations. We
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CURRENT TIME TABLE

EAST BOUND			
Station	No. 11	No. 4	No. 1
Bethel, Me.	7:15	8:15	9:15
Wetzel, N. H.	7:30	8:30	9:30
Wetzel, N. H.	7:45	8:45	9:45
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MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Daughter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to trial her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

NATIVE LIFE AS LIVED IN HAWAII

Where Devil Fish, Crabs and Sea Wood Are Eaten Raw

A PEOPLE OF THE TOMORROW

Wants are Few, Easily Supplied and Living is Playing

(M. J. Brown, Courier, Oregon City)

The Hawaiian Islands are some old as to settlement and some older as to formation. One authority says they have been inhabited since 500 A. D., and a scientist says the islands' formation are of "comparatively recent date."

And this "comparatively recent" reminds me of the statement of a professor who was viewing the grand canyon of Arizona when some asked him how old the big ravine was.

"Comparatively recent," he replied, "it has not been there over ten or twenty million years."

And so with the Sandwich Islands. You may have several million years to play on as to when they were upheaved from the Pacific, and the matter of when they were first inhabited leaves plenty of room to guess, yet there is much to prove that human beings were living on these Pacific dots as soon if not sooner than in North or South America.

In an hour one can go from hustling Honolulu back into the interior, where the black people live in their primitive huts, and it seems like standing on the edge of a thousand years and looking backward.

Captain James Cook found the islands in 1778, and previous to that there is no reliable history. Cook added much to history, for when the natives tired of him they killed him and ate him. History doesn't relate the cannibal part of the deal, but many a Hawaiian will tell you it is so, and call someone digs up his bones and shows there is yet meat on them, I am going to take legends and yarns for it, and believe that up to about 1800 the Hawaiians preferred roasted man to eat, and that they were cannibals; that like nearly all the south sea Islanders, they ate human flesh.

Cook got in bad. I judge from his name he was a Yankee, and he had to start something. When he landed the natives accepted him as some sort of a deity and they did things right for him. It was a case of "Welcome to our City," and King Kamehameha presented himself with presenting the navigator with the best of the land.

Written history tells us very little of Cook's death and the reasons for it. It says he violated "tabu" and really had him killed.

The "tabu" was to reserve something for the big chiefs. Certain birds were "tabu" and their feathers could only be worn by royalty. This applied to almost anything the ruling families wanted, from certain kinds of food to certain fair Polynesian dances, and the penalty of violation was death.

Whether Cook hadn't read up on the code or whether he tried to establish himself as law, history does not state, but legends have it that he copied out a pretty "tabu" maiden, took

her to the ship and in several ways set aside the ancient statutes. The natives supposed the whites bore charmed lives and that they had to let the captain run things, but the Hawaiian story goes that a sailor died with fever and the natives saw him buried. Later they dug him up and found him just as dead as any dead black man. Then they tried a few spears on Cook, one day when they caught him out in the open, and found he was easy killing. Then they ate him, but preserved his bones. A monument is erected where the assassination occurred, and it is said his bones are buried there. Hawaiians say they are buried in one of the old temples.

But to jog up about 135 years. One morning I started early for a hike over the mountains, stripping down to the lightest of clothing, for it was very hot. It did not look like very much of a climb, but it was over 2,000 feet, and every step over uneven lava formation, and before I had reached the top I thought I would drop with heat and thirst. Not a breath of air stirred and the torrid sun beat down on that stone mountain something awful. But I knew at the top were cool breezes and I stuck it out.

And I found them. No sooner had I gotten over the crest than one of those mountain mist storms met me—almost hail. These storms gather every hour or two somewhere in the hills. They are just little handfuls of coldness and moisture, covering but a few acres. In no time I was wet and shivering. Such a sudden change would suggest danger, but I had been told that very seldom any ill effects followed so I hit the trail to get warm as I had climbed to get cool not twenty minutes before.

Tourists are warned to stick to the trails and not go on exploring expeditions, for there are many dangerous cracks concealed by the foliage, and the vegetation in the jungles is so dense one can easily become hopelessly lost.

But I wanted to get out of that rain. Down a valley, only half a mile away the sun was shining, and there was something like a path. I made for it. Half way down I saw a white roof of a grass hut and when I reached it there, sitting on mats in front of it was a family of natives, father, mother, a girl of about twenty and a boy of six or eight.

They smiled a welcome and offered me a seat on the mats. I was very thirsty and made a sign, when the girl in fairly good English asked if I wanted drink or food, and when I told her water she brought me a drink of pineapple juice, and later on insisted that I have a dish of poi.

The home was the typical old Hawaiian hut, made of thatched grass, windowless, with an opening at each end like a tent, and running to a high peak. The natives can cover a limb framework with grass in such a way it will thoroughly prevent leakage during the rainy season, and they will last for many years. The interior is almost devoid of anything but some bunk frames and a few utensils and the families only occupy them when it rains.

The father and mother were typical Hawaiians and did not speak English. The mother was large and fat, with hardly any clothes on, and she lay there on the mat and half dozing. The girl was handsome as Hawaiians go. Very dark, thick lipped, black eyes, long straight black hair. She wore no shoes or stockings, a dress only to the knees and sleeveless, yet she sat there cross-legged like a tallor and was as much at ease as a society belle at an afternoon tea.

And the young lad—he wanted to be noticed. But from somewhere he brought out his surprise—a big three-wheeled tri-cycle. Long ago it had been thrown onto some civilized junk heap by some young American who had worn it out. The wheels were all out of shape, the rims full of dents, and the frame so twisted the machine could hardly stand alone. But the boy proudly displayed it, pointed to the empty Bull Durham tobacco sack he had tied on the handle bars, and then he gave me an exhibition beat. He had smoothed off a little incline about a rod long down which he would ride and tip over.

This young savage trotting out that tri-cycle in this unexpected out-of-the-way spot, decorated with a tobacco sack, struck me as about the most unusual sight I ever saw.

The girl told me she had sold flowers and hat bands in Honolulu, but it was too hot to sit on the streets all day, and she had rather stay at home. I asked her if there was anyone who could guide me farther up the valley? She talked with her mother for a few minutes in Kanaka, and I had hoped that she would take the job, but eventually, mamma said "Nay, nay, Pauline." She said her brother would be back soon, but I knew what was meant or might not mean, so I ate some poi, gave the boy some change and went back to the trail.

Poi, with fish, is the native food. It is made from a root much like an Irish

potato. They dig it, dry it and then pound or grind it into a coarse flour. From this they make a gruel, and the Hawaiians eat it with their fingers.

The native Hawaiian doesn't work much—he doesn't have to. He can almost reach up and grab a living. He can catch fish anywhere there is water—and they say with the bare hands. The taro plant (from which poi is produced) will grow anywhere where the soil is scratched; the bread tree hands down its fruit; the alligator pears and the many other fruits and vegetables grow almost without cultivation; so the native can eat his fill, hunt a shade where the mountain breezes will cool him, and lie there until it is time to eat again.

It is indeed a land to dream in, for he who seeks the simple life and wants to stay as long as he can. With a tropical sun most always on the job; with tropical vegetation, shrubbery, flowers and fruit growing in profusion; with no other season than spring; with a soil so fertile that it is only necessary to cover the seed—what more does a native want than to eat and lie down, wake up and eat again. There is no filling the woodshed with cord wood or the cellar with coal; no telephone, electric light or milk bills; no box rent dues, no rent notices. It is the perfect real "simple life," where one simply marks time until old age, in the natural order of things, calls him in.

There is very little work for the inland natives to do if they wanted to—and they don't. The Japs, Chinese and Portuguese do the work in the sugar plantations (the biggest industries of the islands) banana, pineapple and other plantations. They will work cheaper and harder than Hawaiians, and the natives can simply eat, fish and poi and watch their land go over to the capitalists.

The great sport and recreation of the natives is swimming, surf riding, and fishing. No country on earth can beat them in water sports and swimming. Women are as happy in the water as the men, and almost as expert swimmers. They furnish great entertainment at the beaches for the tourists. With their boards they will swim out to the first breakers, get in front of a roller and ride in on it, many of them standing erect on the cresting board.

The native Hawaiians are fast disappearing, and today they represent but about 30 per cent of the population of the islands. Honolulu has about 14,000 Hawaiians, 14,000 Japs, 7,000 Chinese, 8,000 Portuguese, 1,000 Koreans, 1,000 Porto Ricans, and the rest are a scattering few of British, Germans and Americans—excluding the standing army.

The disappearance is the result of marriage with other races. Many marry Portuguese and it is surprising how many of the small percentage of Americans, Englishmen and Germans here have Hawaiian wives. The natives are not considered as inferior—they are not looked upon as the American negro is—and they tell me they make industrious wives and splendid mothers. To be sure it is the better class of Hawaiians the white men marry—not the black, thick-lipped damsels—and I have found this class one which a man readily raises his hat to.

The Hawaiians are natural base ball artists, and I think McGraw could well afford to take a trip over to the islands when looking for new material. I saw a game between Hilo pronounce it Heelo) and the Oahu (Oah-who) which was about as good as any game I ever saw. They not only are natural ball players, but they know the ball game, know it and play it as the league teams do.

But here is something different—it may make you squirm a bit—and I would not advise reading it just before a meal:

I ran onto a bunch of natives fishing off the end of a little peninsula and after watching them a few minutes; one of them pulled up a devil fish, a little octopus with eight or ten legs. No sooner had the little beast been landed when the several natives pounced on it, each cutting off a leg, the raw end of which they put in their mouths and greedily chewed, while the live and writhing snake-like leg would wind around their faces and poke into their eyes.

This is no cuttle fish story, it is literally true, and it was the most nauseating sight I ever saw.

The natives will catch the big salt water crabs, pull off their pincers, run their thumb into their backs, push out a portion of white meat and eat it while it is yet alive.

Certain kinds of sea weed they search for and eat, and raw fish liver is considered a fine delicacy, in fact raw fish liver is always on the menu at the poi suppers put on for the tourists, but I have yet to find the white man who claims he could ever get by with it.

One of the reasons given for the great scourge of leprosy years ago is because of the eating of raw fish and sea weeds, and yet this is vigorously denied by the natives, who say it is a

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"QUICK WHITE" is the only shoe dressing that positively contains oil. Black, Polishes and Preserves leather and children's shoes, shines without rubbing. 50c. TRENCH GLOSS, 75c. "QUICK WHITE" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of rubber or tan shoes, 50c. "STAR" size, 10c. "QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quick-drying and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 50c. 25c. "ALSO" cleans and whitens BUCK, MURPHY, SUEDE, and CANVAS SHOES. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send for the order in stamps for full price package, charges paid.

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Chinese malady and was brought over by the Chinese.

Poi suppers are very popular with the tourists. They will give a native woman a certain sum of money to prepare it, and when ready the tourist will form a party and attend.

A young pig will be baked on hot stones. A hole will be dug in the ground, lined with stones, and a hot fire built. After the oven becomes hot, the fire will be raked out, the pig covered with tea leaves (a plant having seasoning qualities) covered over with hot stones, and then dirt covered over the pit. In two hours that pig is some eating.

The tourists take readily to the poi, and it is a part of the game to eat it as the natives do, taking the two front fingers, scooping up the paste and carrying it to the mouth.

Next week I will tell you something about the so-called lake of fire.

BOTH SIDES.

"When you went home last June," began Dr. Tyndall's gentle voice, as he opened the first chapel service after the summer vacation, "you girls could have slept until ten every morning, you could have sat in your kimono until after dinner, you could have awoken in the immobility all the afternoon, reading the latest popular novel. You could have been the typical schoolgirl home for vacation—never really awake until evening, but then so full of life that your tired father and your worn-out mother were often kept awake for hours by the rattling songs or bursts of hilarious laughter that came from the sitting room or piazza."

"You were 'home for vacation.' What wouldn't that happy mother or that proud father have endured to give Sallie a good time after the nine months of study and restraint? What would those admiring little sisters and brothers have thought too much to offer to do for Big Sister, home from college?"

"Vacation means 'holiday,' and the vacation was yours. But, like everything else, vacations have two sides. You'd been at college. True. You'd taken good rank. Probably. You'd been under strict rules. Certainly. For nine long months. NOW you were free!"

"But wait! Who sent you to school? Who paid the bills? Who gave you all the opportunities that were yours for the taking? Father and Mother! For nine long months! Were THEY free now? Because he had worn last year's overcoat all winter so that he could pay for the extras you enjoyed; because she had darned and redarned her cotton stockings to keep you in silk ones; because they both worked a little harder than ever and denied themselves a little more rigidly than ever—because of all this were they free now?"

"Could they turn over for another year after the clock had struck six, because it was vacation? Could they read together some favorite book and, bleak ones! Could father take a spin on his bicycle in the pleasant evenings because he had spent so many long evenings over his books at the store? Could mother run over to Mrs. Smith's for a harmless little gossip after the supper things were all cleared away, because she had spent so many evening darning worn stockings?"

"That is the other side. Father and Mother have reached the time when they cannot answer those questions for themselves. They have come to a time when their children alone can answer for them. They had given for nine long months; they had taken for nine long months. Did you continue to take; did they continue to give for three short ones?"

"They couldn't decide. You had to. What did YOU do?"

—Youth's Companion.

BETTER VARIETIES OF OATS

THE RESULTS OF VARIETY TESTS AT HIGHMOOR FARM

Maine's Oat Crop

The state of Maine grows about 140,000 acres of oats every year. The average yield per acre is between 35 and 40 bushels. Compared with the country as a whole this is a good average yield and indicates that the climatic and soil conditions in Maine are well adapted to this crop. However, 40 bushels per acre is far from the maximum production. Authentic records of yields well above 100 bushels per acre are by no means uncommon. There is no reason why the average production of oats in this state could not be very materially increased. If means could be found to increase the average production only two bushels per acre it would mean, at the average price of 50 cents per bushel, an annual increase of about \$140,000 to the farmers of the state. If the average yield could be increased ten or twelve bushels per acre, a thing not at all impossible, the farmers of this state would receive annually a million dollars more than they do now.

How Can Oat Yields Be Improved?

There are two general ways to increase the yield of oats. The first is to use better methods of growing the crop and the second is to grow better varieties. It is the purpose of this article and Bulletin 229 of which it is an abstract, to point out the advantage of using good seed of the varieties best adapted to our conditions.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station began some variety tests of oats at Highmoor Farm in 1910. These tests have been continued each year since that time. The purpose of such variety tests to determine which of the more popular standard varieties are best adapted to our conditions. Although the conditions under which these oats are grown at Highmoor are not the same as those in all other parts of Maine, yet the results of these tests will greatly aid the farmer in choosing better varieties.

Methods Used in Variety Tests

In carrying out these variety tests the following general methods have been followed. In each year at least one-tenth acre of ground has been devoted to each variety. The rate of seeding has been uniformly two bushels per acre. Ordinarily oats have not been grown on the same land in two successive years. With the exception of 1910 the variety tests have been on land which was in potatoes the year before. The land has been plowed in the fall and thoroughly disked and smoothed in the spring. Fertilizer containing 4 percent nitrogen, 8 percent phosphoric acid and 7 percent potash has been applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. In each case the seed has been reseeded in a fanning mill to remove all light and immature grains. Before planting the grain has been soaked for 20 minutes in a formalin solution (1 pint to 50 gallons of water) to kill the loose smut spores. The grain has been planted in drills six to seven inches apart.

Varieties Tested and their Yields for Four Years

During the four years in which these tests have been carried on 34 different named varieties have been tested from one to four years. Several varieties showed themselves to be so poorly adapted to our conditions that they were dropped from the test after one or two years. Eleven varieties have been tested for all four years. The yield of grain as calculated in bushels per acre for each year and the average production for all four years is shown in Bulletin 229. It is seen that the Irish Victor has averaged to be the best yielder for the four years. The Imported Scotch, Lincoln and Prosperity averaged to yield at about the same rate.

The Senator oat gave the poorest yield. This oat is a side or horse mane oat with exceptionally large grains and heavy straw. This is one of the most attractive varieties both in the field and after the grain is threshed but it has always been disappointing in its yield. The reason for this seems to be that the variety stands very little and under a system of uniform seeding (2 bushels per acre) there are not enough grains per acre. With a heavier seeding it is probable that this variety would yield much better but it is very doubtful if it would equal the best of the other varieties.

The Kherson is a very early variety maturing in 85 to 90 days. Its grain is yellow in color and very slender. The plants are small and have a small head, it has yielded only fairly well on our plots. However it is recommended to those who wish an early variety. It usually matures early enough to avoid serious injury by rust.

The Imported Scotch and Victor have shown the greatest uniformity in yield for the four years. This indicates that these varieties are little affected by seasonal and soil conditions. The Imported Scotch is a medium early variety maturing in 90 to 95 days. The strain which we have throws some white and some yellow grains. On ac-

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Continued from page 1.

en country and our differences with the people of Mexico adjusted. And while President Wilson is to be commended for what he has done in this direction, it is interesting to know that his predecessor in office, Mr. Taft, predicts that the waste in blood and treasure in the European war will be so appalling that it will sober up the leading nations of the world and make irresistibly for lasting peace.

SMELL OF POWDER REPLACES APPLE BLOSSOMS

One of the most highly developed branches in American agriculture is that of fruit growing, and it is believed that the war in Europe will seriously affect this industry. During last year the United States shipped nearly \$3,000,000 worth of fruit to Europe. In European countries, American fruits are more or less of a luxury, and experts believe that the consumption will fall off rapidly now that the Europeans are spending their money for powder instead of American apples, of which 1,500,000 barrels valued at \$6,500,000 were shipped to Europe last year.

THE ITCH FOR SPOILS

That there are still spoilsmen in high places was recently evidenced in the House of Representatives by the attempt led by Representative Gillop of Indiana, to take assistant postmasters throughout the country out of civil service. The proposition had the support principally of southern spoilsmen, who now that they have had a taste of office after having waited for so many years, have been demonstrating a greedy eagerness heretofore almost unheard of.

HOW ABOUT YOUR MILK BOTTLES?

The Agricultural Department at Washington has figured it out that the average life of a milk bottle is only 22.5 trips along the milk route. The estimate carried out respecting average conditions throughout the country indicates that the big milk dealers are obliged to lay in a supply of bottles every three weeks. Therefore if a dealer who handles 10,000 bottles a day puts water in the milk, how can you blame him, since his customers must use various systems of what is tall upon him the expense of \$5,576 per year for bottles. It has been determined that 1,500,000 bottles were rescued from city dumps during three years by the milk bottle clearing, "house in a single city."

NOW, WHO'LL BUILD MILADY'S PROCK?

Now let us see whether American can originate her own styles. Paris has lost its grip, and the fashion world of the United States "have to take a chance on American tailors, since all the great dressmaking establishments of Paris are closed. There will be no fall creations from Paris, and therefore modistes of Pawtucket, Kokomo, Kalamazoo, Oshkosh, Laramie and Snolomish will come into their own.

BRAIN FOOD.

It may be all right to tell the children that fish and other articles are brain food, but a Washington gentleman who has been advertising himself as a food expert, and has been gaining wealth by what he calls the "New Brain Diet System," has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for misuses of the mails.

count of its high average production and the uniformity with which it yields it is a very desirable variety.

The Victor is a black oat and for this reason does not meet with so much favor as the other varieties. It has yielded very uniformly but at a rather low rate.

On the basis of these four year tests the Irish Victor, Imported Scotch, Lincoln and Prosperity can be recommended as the best varieties for our conditions.

PURE BLOOD MAKES HEALTHY PEOPLE

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes impurities from the blood, and drives out the impurities that cause them. Eruptions cannot be successfully treated with external applications, because these cannot purify the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich, red blood, perfects the digestion, and builds up the whole system. Insist on having Hood's. Get it now.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Continued from page 1.

has been reported by the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives, and is awaiting the approval of the House and Senate.

"Will these resources be developed if these laws are passed?" the Secretary was asked.

"Of course they will," he replied. "You can depend upon American enterprise and ambition to make good when it is given an opportunity. At present these deposits and resources are locked up out of use. To open them to use when the supply from other countries is cut off means to make American industries using these materials independent of the rest of the world, and business men will not neglect the opportunity to make our industries safe from the interruptions of war as we are now experiencing."

"What other industries are there now dependent upon the products of other countries, which can be made independent?" Mr. Lane was asked.

"The steel industry, for one," he replied. "Manganese is of large importance to this industry, and the largest supply of ore comes from Russia and other countries with which commerce is now paralyzed. There are large deposits in South America which have not been developed, but it is not necessary even to go so far away as that. We have great stores of manganese in this country which has been largely untouched because it is somewhat inferior in quality. To bring this home supply into use means merely adoption of methods for its purification, which are known and can be successfully used, and then we can continue making manganese steel without regard to foreign wars or sources of material. There are other international contributions, though, in the steel industry. We have depended largely upon the island of Ceylon for the graphite used in the manufacture of the crucibles in which crucible steel for edge tools and small firearms is made. Or to take another metal, European smelters, using in part Chinese and Mexican ores, have in late years furnished much of the world's supply of antimony, which is used in the manufacture of type metal, and also mechanically. War has paralyzed the production of antimony in England (at Newcastle), and prices have gone up. Antimony, however, is easily extracted from many low grade ores which we have in great quantities in at least seven States, and there is no reason why we should not make this extraction and be independent of other countries, both as to supply and price. Similar conditions hold in the case of arsenic."

"A large tonnage of ferromanganese alloys comes from Germany and England. It is only in the last ten years that we have freed ourselves from Germany's monopolistic control of the nickel supply. That nickel is common and the supply large enough in the United States, but for such an apparently unimportant product as this, used in the fine grinding of cement and steel, we have been depending upon the chalk cliffs of England, Denmark and France. Ores and mineral freight depend almost wholly upon the tramp steamer, a carrier of foreign cargoes. Now the tramp steamer has taken to cover, and all kinds of ocean freight, especially low grade freight, will be held up and its carriage almost entirely suspended during the war."

"Will this suspension mean disaster to our industries?"

"Not disaster, but inevitable interruption to some extent," replied Mr. Lane. "It means that suddenly materials upon which great industries depend, must be obtained from other sources. Importers, consumers and manufacturers are making anxious inquiries as to where they may find in the United States supplies of these materials to replace the foreign supplies now shut off. This is the opportunity of the United States to free itself from dependence of its industries upon other countries, and industries are awakening to this fact. They look to the Government for aid in finding new sources of material with which to keep the factories open and in operation. When they have found the domestic supply and begin its use, they will not be dependent upon the foreign supply, and thereafter good or bad times in the United States, so far as the maintenance of industries is concerned, will be more independent of foreign complications."

"What is the Government doing to aid industry in these matters?"

"All it can do under present laws," replied the Secretary. "The Nation's greatest natural resources are a part of the public domain, and under the charge of the Interior Department. The annual reports on the mineral resources of the United States published by the United States Geological Survey for the last thirty years, contain not only statistics of yearly production of all commercial minerals, but also useful facts regarding the occurrence, exploitation and application in the arts and sciences of the mineral wealth of the country. The Geological Survey has been instructed to furnish upon request the addresses of producers from whom buyers can supply their wants if the mineral is produced at all in this country or information regarding the localities where reported deposits are undeveloped. In some instances large deposits remain undeveloped simply because of the fact that distance from the market has given to the foreign sources of raw material with the lower ocean freights an advantage over domestic producers shipping by rail."

"What immediate effects upon mineral industries may be expected from the war?" Mr. Lane was asked.

"Already the copper industry has felt the injurious effect of war," he said, "and production has been curtailed. While considerable copper is consumed in the munitions of war, the constructive arts of peace furnish a far better world market for American copper than will the destructive art of war. In the case of zinc, however, the effect of the European war is the opposite. The smelting centers of the Continent are in the zone of fighting. In Belgium for instance practically all the zinc smelters lie along the line of attack chosen by the German armies, while in Rhenish Prussia, Austria-Hungary, and Russian Poland the smelters are likewise located where military operations promise to be most active. It is within the limits of probability to expect a loss of a half million tons in the foreign production of zinc or nearly half the world's output, with beneficial effect upon the recent over-production in the United States, especially as affording the opportunity to export zinc and galvanized iron products to South American countries, which market has hitherto been only in part utilized by our exporters."

"Fuel oil has a large use in naval warfare of to-day, yet the tying up of the big tank steamers on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is already curtailing the oil producers of this country who depend so largely upon the export trade in all the form of petroleum, crude and refined. On the other hand, Russia, our strongest rival in oil production, must suffer more complete and longer continued interruption of exports, which should tend to enlarge the market for our oil."

"The supply of cheap foreign batteries has prevented the development of many good deposits of that mineral, but with the consumers on the Atlantic seaboard already looking for domestic supplies, some of the Southern mines should be reopened to supplement the outputs of those already in operation."

"The closure of the European market leaves one buyer for the radium ores of Colorado and Utah, which is decidedly to the disadvantage of the miner. Had the legislation introduced in Congress been promptly enacted the United States Government would probably have been buying these ores at this time."

"While the United States leads in coal mines," continued the Secretary, "the six European nations now at war happen to be the six next largest coal mining countries, producing together over half the world's coal. Interference with both the mining and the commerce of these nations must necessarily increase the demand for our coal at least in the neutral countries of the world. And coal is our one resource about which there need be no present anxiety. The United States is now producing 40 per cent. of the world's supply of coal, and the reserves yet to be drawn upon exceed, so far as known, those of all the rest of the world combined. It is not generally known, however, to what an extent we have been depending upon Europe, principally Germany, for many of the chemical products derivable from coal, and which we have been permitting to go to waste, in the most reckless manner. Coal tar obtained in the manufacture of coal gas, and of coke (in retort ovens) is capable of producing hundreds of chemical products, but the chemical industries dependent upon coal tar as a raw material have had little development in the United States. Our imports of coal tar products in 1912 were valued at \$11,000,000 at retailing points and when they reached the ultimate consumer probably cost double that amount. If the present war continues any length of time the American consumer will have to do without salicylic acid and other chemicals drugs, and numerous other coal tar products of the American manufacture."

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FOR YOUR OLD FOUNTAIN PEN

For a Short Time Only Provided You Buy a Crocker "INK-TITE"

Fountain Pen, here (Only one Pen taken in exchange for each new pen purchased)

The new perfected "Ink-Tite" is the ONLY self-filling, non-leaking pen ever offered.

Every Crocker "Ink-Tite" Pen is guaranteed to be a FAR BETTER PEN than you have ever known.

Exchange Your Old Pen Now DON'T WAIT

EDWARD KING

Bethel, Maine

Business men will undertake to supply these essential commodities which have hitherto carried the label "Made in Germany."

"The Panama canal is opened in time to help us in many ways. Bolivia, for instance, is one of the greatest tin producing countries in the world, but its heaviest exportations have been to Europe, and the United States has been getting its supply of materials for the manufacture of the plate and tin alloys from London and Liverpool. With the suspension of European industry and the opening of the canal, there is no good reason why we should not now step in, bring Bolivia's tin ore to this country and manufacture it."

"Would this change of supply mean higher prices in this country?"

"Not necessarily," replied Mr. Lane. "During the period of transition from one supply to another, and the initial development of new sources of material, cost of production might possibly be slightly enhanced, but with a new production and distribution system, wholly domestic, once established, there is no reason why prices should be higher, and no reason why fluctuations in prices in other countries should so affect our industries or prices of our products to home consumers."

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